

# THE JOURNAL.

Friday, May 23, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,  
**HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,**  
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Single copies of the JOURNAL to be had at the office, at 6 cents a piece.

Dr. Duncan's Speech for sale at this office Price, \$2 00 per 100 copies; or 5 cts. for 1 copy

A Democrat came too late to hand for this week's Journal. We shall see our friend before our next issue.

## THAT SPEECH.

Well, it was our incomparable good luck to be present at Clinton, in Sampson county, this week, when Thomas D. Meares, Esq., the Whig candidate for Congress in this district, favoured the good citizens of the aforesaid county of Sampson with a thundering speech.

Many a speech have we heard before, on all sorts of topics, but never in our life did we hear just such a one as Mr. Meares' proffered on the occasion alluded to. It would have puzzled a Philadelphia lawyer to have even guessed what he was driving at. One while he would tell his audience that Gen. McKay was no democrat—that he (Thos. D. Meares) was a much better democrat than ever our distinguished Representative was—anon he would pour a tirade of abuse upon the head of his opponent for being so ultra a democrat, that he would go with his party at all hazards. Then he would charge Gen. McKay with wanting to get to Congress any how or on any terms—that the Gen. had not intended to be a candidate, until he heard of his (Thos. D. Meares) nomination, and that he only came out then, just to have it to say that he would triumph over him, the speaker. We really did not know what Mr. Meares meant by this portion of his speech. Mr. Meares said that he would not have been a candidate, on any consideration, but for the reason that Gen. McKay told some gentleman in Washington, who told him, Mr. Meares, that he would not again run for Congress in this district—that he thought Gen. McKay acted unkindly towards him, in waiting until he accepted the Warsaw nomination, and then coming out against him. Well, this was really funny, and as a matter of course created many a broad grin on the face of his auditory. What, we would like to ask Mr. Meares, have the Whigs to do with Gen. McKay's saying he would not run and then changing his mind? What has he to do with the action of the democratic party? What difference does it make to them whether Gen. McKay had said he would not run at one time, and then was induced to change his mind at the solicitations of the democratic party? But Mr. Meares in the course of his speech brought up some charges against Gen. McKay, based upon hearsay and gossip. Such as that Gen. McKay should have said that he would go with his party right or wrong—that he should have said on some occasion that some individual in Duplin ought not to be permitted to vote. These charges were supported by hearsay evidence only, and we feel certain that not a single one of them were believed by the audience. Indeed, many of those present, Whigs as well as Democrats left the Court House in disgust, when Mr. Meares was delivering himself of this portion of his speech. Mr. Meares charged Gen. McKay with being no patriot! What a pity it is that the ardent temperament of young striplings like Mr. Meares, will not permit them to reflect for a moment on the ridiculous figure they cut when making such a foolish charge as this against a man like Gen. McKay. Had Mr. Meares thought for a moment—just only looked around him and observed how those old gray headed farmers smiled in derision at this, to them, novel and unlooked for charge against a man whose head has become almost whitened in their service, surely he would never again be guilty of such another indiscretion. That it was an indiscretion, to say nothing worse of it, Mr. Meares will find out by the vote of Sampson in August next.

But Mr. Meares told the people that if they would elect him, he would go to Congress as the Representative of no party.—This, as "A Democrat" in last week's Journal observes, is all "electioneering stuff." He says he would act with the Whig party only when he might think they were right. But it happens that Mr. Meares thinks they are always right, for he defends all their measures.

Mr. Meares told the people of Sampson that he had been raised amongst them—that he had gone to school with most of them, &c.; and on this ground he solicited their votes. Now we will take upon ourselves the responsibility of saying for the people of Sampson that this will not have one iota of influence with them. Why should it? They believe that Federalism and Federal principles are inimical to the best interests of their country, and we know that there is not a man amongst them who would vote, even for a brother, if he believed that that brother would advocate principles at war with those which he knew to be those and those only, the observance, of which can perpetuate to posterity, our republican institutions in their pristine purity. But we have not time to notice all the incongruities of this most incongruous speech. The best idea we can give of its whole course and effect is by stating that, when Mr. Meares commenced speaking, the Court House was crowded to suffocation, and that before he got half through, his remarks were addressed to an audience dwindled down

to one third of its original number—almost to a beggarly account of empty boxes. It was worse than *vox et praeterea nihil* for it did a positive harm to his party in Sampson County. For the truth of the latter remark we appeal to the people of Sampson County—we appeal to the polls in August next.

One word as to Gen. McKay. He was not there. We suppose he could not come, or, perhaps, he did not think worth while. Nor indeed, was it necessary, for Mr. Meares' speech carried with it a much stronger antidote than bane.

Democrats, of Sampson county, we look to you, and we will expect you to show by your majority next August, that Mr. Meares has entirely mistaken his course in abusing your long tried and trusty worthy representative. Remember, we expect great things from our friends in Sampson. *We know them well.*

## The "No Party" Candidate.

The last Chronicle says that he has been "authorized to contradict in express terms, that Mr. Meares has declared himself a 'no party man.'" [Stick a pin there.]

The Chronicle says: "What he has said on that point in his addresses to the people is this: that he would go with his party only when he should think them right; he would not be impelled by an obstinate zeal to justify his party in any act he might deem a wrongful one. This is a widely different thing from a declaration of being a 'no party man.'"

Well, now, we admit there is a difference. But if we mistake not, Mr. M. is mighty apt to be found acting with his party, whether they are right or not—and he, we are lead to believe, was considered the "wheel horse" of Federalism, by the Convention which nominated him, or he would not now be the Federal nominee for Congress. But we would ask Mr. Meares if he did not electioneer for those "independent no party" whig candidates last summer? Has he forgotten what took place at "Cain-tuck," or some other precinct in this county, during that campaign? He may have been misquoted by "A Democrat" in the last "Journal," but we are strongly inclined to think he has misquoted himself, or the Chronicle has for him. Federal orators are very apt to say things they do not practice, merely to please the fancy of the people—that's all.

## Health of Wilmington.

We understand that reports are in circulation that it is very sickly in this town—that we have the Black Tongue, &c., here. Were it not for the benefit of our country friends, and persons at a distance who have business here, we should deem it as only a waste of paper to contradict all such reports. We assure the public, that there is no foundation whatever for these reports. The health of Wilmington is as good, if not better, than it has been at this season of the year, for a number of years past. To be sure we have some little sickness but not so much, by any means, we are credibly informed, as is usual at this season. But not the first case of any kind of sickness, of an epidemic nature, has made its appearance in this town, this season.

The Columbian Magazine for June, has found its way to our desk. It has lost none of its taste for neatness and interesting matter. The engravings are elegant. The work is a particular favorite of ours, and we should like to see it well patronized by those who are fond of light literature in this place. We are sure none would regret the subscription money.

## The New York Plebeian.

This sterling advocate of equal rights, of free trade principles—the devoted friend of the best interests of the people, we are pained to see, has terminated its existence. It has been merged into the Morning News, a very good Democratic paper, but as it has not had the liberality to exchange with the Journal, although we have been sending our paper to it some weeks, we of course have not had as good a chance of judging of its merits as we have of the liberal minded Plebeian.

The Washington Union says: "The last New York Herald, under the head of 'Highly important from Washington,' professes to give on the authority of a 'private and well informed correspondent, who has the best means of information, some intelligence on the movements of the administration of Mr. Polk, of great and increasing importance in the present critical position of our relations with England, and on the Oregon and other questions.' We are informed (says that paper) that Mr. Polk has under advisement a project to appoint, on a special mission to England, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, with extraordinary powers and large discretion, to treat with that government, both on the Oregon Territory and a commercial treaty on the basis of reciprocity and equal duties. We are assured also, that Mr. Calhoun will certainly accept such a mission, although he refused the ordinary mission a few months ago."

"As far as we are advised, we do not believe there is any foundation for this statement. The only fact of any importance which appears in the whole of its article, is, that the mission to London has been refused by both Messrs. Elmore and Pickens." We would advise our distant readers to receive these rumors from this city with some caution. But we must enter this protestando in this regard at once; we contradict the above because it professes to come with a certain air of authority. We may contradict other mis-statements as they seem to justify contra-

We have read the last Tarboro' Press with the utmost sorrow—sorrow for the cause we cherish—sorrow for the unfortunate split in the Democratic party. The contest waxed warmer and warmer, and we fear the longer it goes on, the hotter it will become. Were it different, a different feeling would naturally pervade our bosom. But, unfortunately, two Democrats—heretofore bosom friends—two identically the same politics, in almost or quite every particular—are before the people of the 8th District. They are both canvassing the District—making speeches to the people. They both have their friends—and if things go on as they have commenced, the result of the contest must undoubtedly be determined by the comparative popularity of the two Democratic candidates. But, what is worse for us, we think we see the election of a Federalist, as certain, to Congress. We have already heard it whispered about, what course the Whigs intend to pursue, and we have no doubt of the truth of it. 'Tis their only hope of success, to keep up, if possible, an excitement, with fine promises of voting for a Democrat, until a few weeks before the election, when they evidently intend to bring forth their man, and run him in.—We will not speak of the causes of this unfortunate division in our ranks. They are mortifying enough to our mind to think of, much less to write of. Had we the influence to persuade both candidates to withdraw from the field, we would undoubtedly use that influence for the grand, and only object of saving our party. We do not wish to speak of the claims of either of the gentlemen before the people. They are both eminent men, and either of them would do honor to the District, and to the State, and would be shining stars in the national Congress. We fear the matter has already gone too far for the good of the cause. We shall, however, keep in good heart, with the hope that a reconciliation will yet take place. But let what may come, the party should be saved from ruin. We hope it will be, and we hope that, hereafter, things will be managed more systematically in the 8th District, than they have been of late years.

## One Point Settled.

Ever since the baptism of the Federal party of this country, to the name of "Whig," by the renowned "percussion lock and mahogany stock"—James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier & Enquirer, in 1834, they have denied their name. The last Chronicle says, not precisely in these words, but the same thing in English, that Gen. McKay, was once a Federalist. Well, if he was once a Federalist, and since changed, he certainly must now be a Republican. So the Chronicle admits that the Federalists are Federalists still, and the Democrats are what they always have been—Republicans. We thank the Chronicle for the admission, and hope he will not complain, hereafter, for being called by his proper name.

But we have a word to say about this charge of Federalism on Gen. McKay. It is not the first time, we think, the Chronicle has seen fit to bring forth this charge. The editor of that print, doubtless remembers the speech which Gen. McKay delivered in the Court House, in this town, last October. He ought to recollect it, for we think he was present. Gen. McKay there brought up the charge that had been made against him, that he was once a Federalist. He pointed to his whole public life—to his votes and whole course in Congress—asked them—the Federalists—to investigate the journals—examine his speeches, and he defied them to find any ground whatever, upon which such a charge could be sustained. And did not the editor of the Chronicle, upon this declaration of Gen. McKay, leave the Court House, for reasons we will not say—that he felt as though he had committed a gross outrage upon one of our best citizens—endeavored to deceive the people, and the rebuke he received on that occasion, was evidently too much for him to bear. We will not say that this was the cause of his leaving the meeting. We would thank the Chronicle to point to a single vote Gen. McKay ever gave, that could be called a Federal vote. Until he does this, his windy assertions will pass for what they are worth, nothing. They will have about as much effect upon the independent voters of the 6th District, as the bite of a gnat would upon an elephant.

## The Baptist Convention.

In another column of this paper will be found, the report of the Committee appointed by the recent Convention of the Baptist Church, which terminated its labors in Augusta, Ga., a few days ago, an account of which we gave last week. We also publish the Constitution adopted by that body. We believe these papers will be as acceptable to many of our numerous readers as any other matter we could lay before them at this time. Our readers will see in the report, the cause of the holding of this Southern Convention of Baptists. Northern fanaticism has driven the Southern section of the Baptist, like that of the Methodist Church, to form an organization distinct from that of the North.

Appointments.—Among the appointments we see that James K. Hatton, of Washington, N. C., has been appointed by the President, Collector of the above port, in place of Thomas H. Blount, Esq., resigned. A good appointment. Mr. Hatton is a fine fellow, and a more honest and industrious young man, does not belong in their "diggins," we are sure.

But if we do not contradict all the rumors that we see in the papers, it is not to be taken for granted that we acknowledge their correctness."

## Later from Texas.

We have further news from the "Lone Star," and it is of a very interesting nature to the annexationists. Things are working admirably well in that country. Every body there seems to be of one mind and one heart. The Washington Union exults over this news, and "congratulates our country on the auspicious result of all the labors of its friends in both republics." It "considers the whole question as settled as 'with the bond of fate.'"

The Union publishes an extract from a private letter received at Washington, "from a high quarter at Galveston, May 6th, which uses the following language: 'There is now no division upon this question. In my future communications I may confine myself more to a statement of facts in relation to the physical and other resources and advantages of this country, under a belief that, when I tell you that Texas will accept the terms, and that promptly, and that she will have, on the first Monday in December next, knocking at the doors of Congress, two senators and two representatives, with a good constitution in their hands, I have told you all on this subject which you desire to hear.'"

From the N. O. Jeff. Republican, May 10.

Glorious news from Texas—the question settled—arrival of the Hon. J. J. Donelson—Gen. Sam. Houston—Gov. Yell.

By the New York, which arrived this evening, having left Galveston on the 3d, we learn that the progress of the annexation question is steady and uninterrupted. All doubt as to the decision of the Texan Congress upon the propositions submitted by the American Minister, Mr. Donelson, is at an end. The only hope of those opposed to annexation, was through the action of President Jones, who, it was at one time conjectured, would refuse to negotiate on the basis proposed by the resolutions of our House of Representatives, under the expectations that, in that event, the President of the United States would resort to the Senate amendment offered by Mr. Walker. But the public will of Texas in favor of annexation on the terms proposed by our minister, has been so strongly manifested, that the Executive does not hesitate to carry it out, and it may soon be said that there is no opposition to the measure in Texas!

Great credit is due to our accomplished minister, for the successful consummation of this great event. His able correspondence with the Texan authorities—his personal exertions—and his great moral influence were sensibly felt, and his name must always be associated with this great movement.

Many contradictory movements have been put afloat, relative to the views of General Sam. Houston, the most powerful man in the republic, who, it was known, had been strongly urged to support Mr. Walker's amendment, for the purpose of obtaining terms held to be more satisfactory to Texas, than those offered by our minister. But the old friend of Andrew Jackson was not to be caught in the snare thus artfully spread by men in the British interest. He fully concedes the necessity of accepting the proposals just as they are, and relies on the United States, hereafter, to correct whatever injustice may have been done to Texas by the act of Congress. This is a decision worthy of the hero of San Jacinto, and highly complimentary to the magnanimity of our nation.

We may then congratulate our country upon the incorporation of Texas into our Union as soon as the forms usual in the admission of new States can be complied with. Texas herself has nobly resolved that nothing on her part shall be done to re-open the question in the United States. She will take the proposals offered by our minister, as they are, without dotting an i, or crossing a t. She will disregard the suggestions of false friends at home and abroad, and silence, by a more unanimous vote than has ever yet been given on a debated political question, all doubts of her attachment to the American Union. Thanks to the people of Texas—thanks to the people of the United States—for this glorious result!! A result worthy of both countries, and affording another brilliant proof of the wisdom of that sovereignty which in our system has been carefully withheld from both our federal and State governments.

We have seen the people of the U. States take the annexation question out of party shackles, and demand its consummation in a voice which neither the Congress nor the President of the United States could disregard. We see, too, the people of Texas, by a movement equally decisive, telling their President and Congress, to give the finishing stroke to the great work, and no longer to inquire in what light it may be received by Mexico, or England, or France. What can be more sublime than such a spectacle! When was there ever before, the union of two sovereignties, accomplished by a process so honorable to human nature! And yet there are those amongst us who would have changed the glorious Union this evidence of its capacity to extend its blessings. But thanks again to the sovereign people of both the United States and Texas; neither the fanaticism of the abolitionists, nor the contracted views of the old federal party, nor the wily diplomacy of Great Britain and France, have availed anything in defeating a result so essential to the fame, honor, and security of our country.

We are gratified to find from the Galveston papers that ex-President Houston is about to visit his native land, and spend the ensuing summer with his relatives in the United States. It is said that he will proceed, soon after his arrival in this city, up the river to Nashville, to visit his old friend, the tenant of the Hermitage. Gen. Houston will find a cordial reception in the United States. His ministrations of the government of Texas, but above all, his noble determination to restore to the bosom of the republican family, a name which he had ranked amongst the benefactors of the people.

Mr. Donelson and Gov. Yell of Arkansas, one of the most distinguished democrats of the West, arrived in the New York, and are now at Hewlett's.

A Slave, called the Spitfire, has been captured and carried into the port of Boston, by Lieut. Washington Reid, of the U. S. brig Truxton.

Some of the Spitfire's crew, says the Boston Post, were very troublesome on the passage, and two of them, a Spaniard and a negro, who quarrelled, were brought in ironed. Lieut. Reid found it necessary

to use the utmost vigilance, and has not been undressed since he took command of the vessel. The prisoners were committed to the United States authorities, and the proper measures taken for their arraignment.

GEN. JACKSON.—The Washington Union publishes an extract of a letter from Gen. Jackson, dated the 9th May, which says:—

"I must close. I am greatly afflicted. I am swollen from the toes to the crown of the head, and in bandage to my hips. What may be the result God only knows. I am prepared calmly to submit to his will."

## Hurray for the South.

The great Match Race, which came off on the Long Island course, on the 13th instant, was won by the Southern nag, Peytona. The papers all agree, that it was a splendid race—nothing equal to it since the days of Eclipse. The New York Tribune says:

"This great contest for superiority in horse-flesh between the North and the South drew together a larger collection of people than we have ever before seen at the Union Course. From an early hour in the morning until toward noon the streets in the neighborhood of the Ferries were jammed with all kinds of vehicles waiting their turn to cross. Every thing upon wheels, from the slowest turn-out of the millionaire or the dandy to the wagon of the laborer of clams, was put in requisition to convey the lovers of sport to the course."

"The gathering in the course was much larger than we have ever seen there, and according to the best estimates reached 70,000 persons. The stands were all crowded to the utmost extent; the track was so much encumbered that a strong police force could scarcely keep it free for the running horses, and the field was full of carriages and omnibuses filled with passengers. In the members' stand were about sixty ladies, belonging to the first families of the city."

The course was not in good order, being very dry and in some parts fetlock-deep with sand and dust. This was more unfavorable to Fashion than to Peytona, the latter being the strongest horse.

The excitement was great when the horses appeared at the top of the drum, and betting became still more favorable to the Southern horse when she was stripped. The North had been backing Fashion heavily, but there was now a disposition to hedge, and odds could be had on Peytona. Both horses appeared to be perfectly right, although Peytona had rather the most lively and gamy look. The horses got off well together the first start, Peytona having the inside, which she kept, as well as the lead, and won the first heat by three lengths, amid the shouts of the excited crowd. The betting was now 100 to 50, and even occasionally larger odds on the Southern horse, and few takers.

When the horses came up for the second heat, they did not appear to have cooled off well, Fashion being apparently most distressed. After one false start they went off at slashing pace, Fashion getting the inside.

During the first three miles the horses ran together with scarcely a perceptible difference between them, and the interest in the race became intense. When they passed the judges' stand on the fourth mile Peytona was scarcely the breadth of an ear behind. Both jockeys were playing spurs and crowding the horses to their utmost speed. On the last quarter Peytona made a brush and it was evident the immense stride was doing the business.

Peytona has now won for her owners \$62,600 in purses in six years, never having been beaten. She has probably won much more for them in side bets. Having conquered the victor of twenty-three fields, she may be considered the permanent horse on the turf in this country.

This has been one of the most exciting races the north has ever known, and as Fashion was freely backed until within a few days, by our sporting circles, we suppose Park Row and Vesey street are nearly cleaned out.

Coming down the str. light turn to the judges' stand she gained slightly at every jump, and came in (Fashion under whip and spur) winning the heat and race by half a length. The shout that rent the welkin was the signal for the transfer of at least one hundred thousand dollars from the pockets of the North to the pockets of the South.

The time, it will be seen, was not very good. The first heat being 73 seconds longer than Fashion's first heat with Boston. The first heat was run in 7:39, and the second in 7:45.

The following is a summary of the whole affair:

Miles.	First Heat.	Second Heat.
First	1:54	1:58
Second	1:53	1:54
Third	1:57	1:55½
Fourth	1:55½	1:58
Total,	7:39½	7:45½

The New York Mirror thus speaks of the great race between Peytona and Fashion:

"There was tedious delay in the starting—more tedious to us, possibly, from the position we had taken outside the track, where the negroes and unlicked rabble had the best view of the race. The often-tapped drum gave a true warning at last, and around they came. We saw them distinctly, and with no interruption to our view, for a hundred rods; and we wondered how any one could have seen the two horses move at all, even in their daily exercise, without conviction of the superiority of Peytona. Easy power contending against wonderful exertion, seemed to be the story told in their action. Fashion ran more compactly, and was evidently much the easier to ride—Laird sitting as closely to her as the head upon her shoulders; but the great thigh of Peytona, working as completely off from the body as the wings of a windmill, lashed forward with a power that, awful as it was, seemed by no means doing its utmost."

The four times that these horses passed us while we stood in this advantageous position, gave us tolerable opportunity for seeing the make of Peytona, and we were surprised to see how un-blood like was her head, how small her eyes, and how narrow her chest. Her hind heavens do the work. Her body is faultless and her neck exceedingly well set on. Her fore-arm is unusually long to the knee and short in the wrist, her stifles large, her withers high. Her nostrils seemed of monstrous expansion. She and Fashion looked nearly a match in color and coat—Peytona the yellow sorrel, if any thing.

We were not the least surprised at the result of the race, though we wished that Fashion had won the second heat, that we might see the third. It was evident by the limited cheering that the greater number of persons present had lost their money, but up went the carrier pigeons in two minutes after the closing of the race, circling in their air for a moment, and then clanking their way Southward with the news—more anxious like ourselves, to get home to a clean nest than to stay and condole with the losers.

The following are the rates of postage upon letters, newspapers, and pamphlets, as regulated by the new bill, by the last Congress, July next:

On Letters.—Single, or any number of pieces, not exceeding half an ounce, 300 miles or less, 5 cents. If over 300 miles, 10 " Drop letters, (not mailed,) 2 " For each additional half ounce or part thereof, add single postage thereto.

On Newspapers, of 1900 square inches or less, sent by editors or publishers, from their offices of publication, any distance not exceeding 30 miles, Free. Over 30 miles, and not exceeding 100, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State, 1½ " All sizes over 1900 square inches, postage same as pamphlets.

Pamphlets, Magazines, and Periodicals, any distance, for one ounce or less, each copy, 2 " Each additional ounce or fractional part thereof, 1½ "

On Circulars.—Quarto post, single cap, or paper not larger than single cap, folded, directed, and unsealed, for every sheet, any distance, 2 "

General Post Office.—We presented, on Saturday, an exact statement of the lettings in New York and New England, exceeding \$195,000 less than the former prices. Should a similar reduction take place at the lettings in the other three sections of the Union, the general reduction would be near \$800,000; but some allowance is to be made for the apparent reductions.

The balances for weighing the letters under the new post office law, are, we understand, now before a committee of five gentlemen—one selected from the Patent Office, one from the coast survey, and the postmasters at Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. It may yet be a day or two before a selection is made. The models are very numerous.

Washington Union.

Patent Balances for the use of Postmasters, under the new Post Office Law.—Quite a crowd have to-day thronged the room of the Post Office Department, in which the weighing machines, advertised for by the Postmaster General, have been left for examination. Some fifty or sixty of our ingenious countrymen have exercised their inventive talents in prize-winning competition for the prize—the contract for fifteen thousand letter-balances. It appeared as if every possible mechanical combination applicable to the purpose had been brought in to play. We will endeavor, in a few days, to lay before the readers of the "Union," a short description of each balance.

Washington Union.

The Methodist Convention.—This body was still in session at Louisville, Ky., on the 11th inst. No mention is made as to the time of its probable adjournment.—The question of slavery, in a moral and religious aspect, was being debated with ability, by Mr. Dunwoody, of S. C., and others.

War Rumors.—The Wheeling, Va., Times, of Saturday, says: Gen. Henderson, of the Marine Corps, passed through this city, yesterday, en route to Pensacola. The indications of war with Mexico are somewhat strong, as is reported by all who come from Washington. Col. Benton arrived here last evening, from Washington, and passed down the river immediately. He states that there is little doubt of a war with Mexico.

## TEXAS AS SHE IS.

A writer in the Providence Journal comments the administration of justice in Texas, and the certain and prompt punishment of crime, as much before that of some of the States; he believes Texas loses more criminals who escape to the States than she acquires of criminals from the States. The laws for the collection of debts are efficient, and fully enforced. The validity of titles to lands is tried and settled by a commission appointed by Congress 2 years ago. Investigations before the commissioners have shown that there were immense numbers of illegal claims laid on vast tracts of land, which have now reverted to the republic. In the opinion of many well informed men, the government still possesses good lands, ungranted and unlocated, and if sold at ten cents per acre, would more than pay the principal and interest of the public debt. These persons think, therefore, that the resolutions in annexation passed by the United States Congress which permit Texas to retain her public domain, and leave her to settle her own debt, secure more favorable conditions to her than the provisions of the rejected treaty, which transferred the whole domain and appropriated \$10,000,000 of the proceeds to the payment of the public debt. The writer adds that it is unjust also to call Texas a repudiating State. Her citizens are at the present moment, although oppressed by poverty-paying taxes double in amount per capita to those paid by the citizens of the States of the Union, including the amount paid to the general government in impost and the direct taxes paid to the State. A large amount of these taxes she is annually appropriating to pay her unfunded debt, and she offers any portion of the domain for her funded debt at two dollars per acre. A person may go into the market and purchase land bonds for 10 or 12 cents the dollar, and with them purchase good lands of the government, which will not cost him by this operation more than 20 or 25 cents per acre. She offers all she has at present to give in payment at a very fair price. She has by no act of hers evinced a design or a disposition to evade or repudiate her obligations. She honorably stipulated for their payment as a condition of her admission into the Union, and before she would consent to alienate the only fund she possessed to meet them, and which was pledged for their payment, when scarce a farthing of the amount thus to be paid was coming to her own people. When we recall to mind the manner in which a large portion of the revolutionary claims were discharged and repudiated by our general and state governments, we should be more charitable to our young sister republic. In politics, as in all moral relations, "it is best to give the devil his due."

We have been pleased and somewhat surprised to see these articles, doing justice to Texas in a high whig print like the Journal. But they show that many candid whigs are disposed to sustain the enlightened and patriotic policy of annexation, notwithstanding it originated with the democrats, and willing to co-operate in an acquisition so splendid, so necessary to our defence, so sure to enrich our commerce, so certain to benefit our race.

Boston Statesman.

A Queer Idea.—To get rid of the thousands of young working-women who are out of employment in New York, it is gravely proposed to form a society and raise \$25,000 by subscription to provide free tickets for their passage to Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., for such young women as may choose to migrate west in search of employment husbands and happiness.